UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/044,861	10/22/2001	Hawley K. Rising III	080398.P432	1947

8791 7590 06/01/2006

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030

EXAMINER	
PATEL, MANGLESH M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2178	

DATE MAILED: 06/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/044,861	RISING ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Manglesh M. Patel	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *March 2, 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This **Non-Final** action is responsive to the amendment filed on March 2, 2006.

2. Claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1, 8, 11, 14, 18, 22 and 26-28 are independent claims.

Withdrawn Rejections

3. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 1-6 & 8-28 with cited references of Vaithilingam U.S. 6,411,724 in view of Benitez U.S. 6,847,980 have been withdrawn in view of the persuasive arguments and newly cited art.

4. The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 7 with cited references of Vaithilingam U.S. 6,411,724 in view of Benitez U.S. 6,847,980 further in view of Huang U.S. 6,847,980 have been withdrawn in view of the persuasive arguments and newly cited art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Costello (NPL---How an XML Instance Document References an XML Schema, Jan 2000) in view of Villard (NPL---An Xml-based multimedia document processing model for content adaptation,

Sep 2000) further in view of Hunter (NPL—Multimedia Content Description Interface, May 2000).

Regarding Independent claims 1, 8 & 11, Costello discloses *a computerized method of encoding multimedia content descriptions for a specific application domain comprising: obtaining an instance document* (pg 1, paragraphs 5-8 & pg 2, paragraphs 2-9 & pg 3 paragraphs 1-7, wherein Costello explicitly describes the use of an instance document with a schema including the declaration of namespaces for the elements). Costello fails to explicitly teach the mapping of the namespace using XSTL. Villard teaches *transforming the instance document from the general application domain to the specific application domain by mapping from a general application namespace to a specific application namespace* (section 4, wherein XSLT is used to transform the document and perform the mapping of the namespaces described by Costello). Villard fails to explicitly teach the descriptors of the multimedia content. Hunter discloses *that encodes the descriptions of multimedia content for a general application domain* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1, wherein Hunter describes the use of descriptions for multimedia content in a general application domain using the XML Schema language with MPEG-7); Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The

motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claims 2, 9 & 12, Costello fails to disclose the binarization of the instance document. Hunter discloses *creating a binary instance document from the transformed instance document* (foreword, part 2, wherein the description definition language includes the binary representation of the DDL expressions). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a

specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claims 3, 10 &13, Costello fails to teach a frequency table. Hunter discloses *deriving a frequency table from the specific application namespace* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1 & foreword, part 2, wherein a table for recording the frequency of the descriptors from the specific namespace is derived)*; and using the frequency table to encode the binary instance document* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1 & foreword, part 2, wherein encoding includes the use of the DDL encoder which converts the instance document into a binary instance document using the frequency of the descriptors). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claims 4, with dependency of claim 1, Costello discloses *wherein the specific application namespace includes elements in the general application namespace* (pg 1, paragraphs 5-8 & pg 2, paragraphs 2-9 & pg 3 paragraphs 1-7, wherein the elements in the specific namespace includes elements in the general namespace).

Regarding Dependent claim 5, with dependency of claim 1, Costello fails to teach data description language. Hunter discloses *wherein the general application namespace is defined by a data description language specified by MPEG-7* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1 & foreword, part 2, wherein a data description language including MPEG-7 is used to define the general application namespace). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claim 6, with dependency of claim 1, Costello fails to teach data description language. Hunter discloses *wherein the specific application namespace is defined by an application specific description language* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1 & foreword, part 2, wherein the specific namespace is defined by an application specific description language).

Regarding Dependent claim 7, with dependency of claim 1, Costello fails to explicitly teach the mapping of the namespace using XSTL. Villard teaches *wherein the mapping is defined in an extensible markup language style-sheet translation document* (section 4, wherein XSLT is used to transform the document and perform the mapping of the namespaces described by Costello). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the

benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

7. Claims 14-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Costello (NPL---How an XML Instance Document References an XML Schema, Jan 2000) in view of Hunter (NPL—Multimedia Content Description Interface, May 2000) further in view of Villard (NPL---An Xml-based multimedia document processing model for content adaptation, Sep 2000).

Regarding Independent claim 14, 18 & 22, Costello discloses *creating, by the server, a binary instance document from the transformed instance document* (pg 1, paragraphs 5-8 & pg 2, paragraphs 2-9 & pg 3 paragraphs 1-7, wherein Costello explicitly describes the use of an instance document with a schema including the declaration of namespaces for the elements); Costello fails to disclose the binarization of the instance document. Hunter teaches the creation of a binary instance document from a transformed instance document (foreword, part 2, wherein the description definition language includes the binary representation of the DDL expressions). Hunter discloses *transforming, by a server, an instance document from a general application domain to the specific application domain, wherein the instance document encodes the descriptions of multimedia content in the general application domain* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1, wherein Hunter describes the use of descriptions for multimedia content in a general application domain using the XML Schema language with MPEG-7). Hunter fails to describe the transformation of the instance document. Villard teaches the transformation of the instance document from a

general domain to a specific domain (section 4, wherein XSLT is used to transform the document and perform the mapping of the namespaces described by Costello). Villard discloses *transmitting, by the server, the binary instance document to the client upon request from the client* (sections 1 & 6 & fig 5, wherein the document is transmitted to a client upon a request).Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Villard, Hunter and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claims 15, 21 & 25, Costello fails to disclose the binarization of the instance document. Hunter teaches the creation of a binary instance document from a transformed instance document (foreword, part 2, wherein the description definition language includes the binary representation of the DDL expressions). Villard discloses *receiving, by the client, the binary instance document from the server* (sections 1 & 6 &

fig 5, wherein the document is transmitted to a client upon a request from a server); *and recreating, by the client, the transformed instance document from the binary instance document* (sections 1 & 6 & fig 5, wherein the document is transmitted and recreated by the client). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Villard, Hunter and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claims 16, 19 & 23, Costello fails to explicitly teach the mapping of the namespace using XSTL. Villard teaches *wherein transforming the instance document comprises: mapping from a general application namespace to a specific application namespace* (section 4, wherein XSLT is used to transform the document and perform the mapping of the namespaces described by Costello). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML

Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Villard, Hunter and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Dependent claim 17, 20 & 24, Costello fails to teach a frequency table. Hunter discloses *deriving, by the server, a frequency table from the specific application namespace* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1 & foreword, part 2, wherein a table for recording the frequency of the descriptors from the specific namespace is derived)*; and using, by the server, the frequency table to encode the binary instance document* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1 & foreword, part 2, wherein encoding includes the use of the DDL encoder which converts the instance document into a binary instance document using the frequency of the descriptors). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter

discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

Regarding Independent claims 26-28, Costello discloses *receiving, by the client, a binary instance document* (pg 1, paragraphs 5-8 & pg 2, paragraphs 2-9 & pg 3 paragraphs 1-7, wherein Costello explicitly describes the use of an instance document with a schema including the declaration of namespaces for the elements); Costello fails to disclose the binarization of the instance document. Hunter teaches the creation of a binary instance document from a transformed instance document (foreword, part 2, wherein the description definition language includes the binary representation of the DDL expressions). Hunter discloses *recreating, by the client, a transformed instance document from the binary instance document, wherein the transformed instance document encodes the descriptions of multimedia content in the specific application domain as a result of transforming an instance document that encodes the descriptions of multimedia content in a general application domain* (section 0.1, 5.1, 5.2.1 & 6.1, wherein Hunter describes

the use of descriptions for multimedia content in a general application domain using the XML Schema language with MPEG-7). Hunter fails to describe the transformation of the instance document. Villard teaches the transformation of the instance document from a general domain to a specific domain (section 4, wherein XSLT is used to transform the document and perform the mapping of the namespaces described by Costello). Costello explicitly teaches the use of an instance document including the use of namespaces with an XML Schema to identify a target namespace. Villard teaches the adaptation of multimedia content using XSLT transformations. Hunter discloses the use of an XML Schema with multimedia including descriptors defined using DDL. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encode multimedia content descriptions for a general application domain to a specific domain. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a simple method for qualifying names of descriptors and description schemes that include schemas from multiple different namespaces. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hunter, Villard and Costello for the benefits of encoding multimedia descriptions for a specific domain allowing content adaptation by including schemas from multiple different namespaces.

It is noted that any citation [[s]] to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. [[See, MPEP 2123]].

Response to Arguments

8. Applicants Arguments regarding claims 1-28 are moot in view of the persuasive arguments and newly cited art.

Conclusion

Other Prior Art Cited

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Amielh—NPL(Bitstream Syntax Description Language: Application of XML-Schema to Multimedia Content Adaptation, Philips Research France, 2002)
- Sylvain---NPL (XML and XSTL Modeling For Multimedia Bitstream Manipulation, 2001)
- Magalhaes---NPL (Using MPEG Standards For Multimedia Customization, 2004)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manglesh M. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5937. The examiner can normally be reached on M,F 8:30-6:00 T,TH 8:30-3:00 Wed 8:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached on (571)272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manglesh M. Patel
Patent Examiner
May 22, 2006

CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER